NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW BYENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place.-ITALIAN OFFILE-

NIBLO'S GABDEN, Broadway. - FOOL'S REVENUE. WALLACK'S THRATES, Broadway .- ROSEDAGE

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- Junitu.

OLYMPIC THEATRS, Broadway - June Zuingant-

KEW BOWERT THEATRE, Bowery. -FRENCH SPT-

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Ticket or Laws Wo-

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway, -- Four Glaws. Two DWARPS, ALDINOS, WHAT IS IT. &C., as all hours. ATRIED SIA. OR STREET OF BRAUTY -- At Sand 7% P. M. BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - Erniorias

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway. - BALLETS,

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE, 485 Broadway, -Gra-

HIPPOTHEATRON, Fourteenth street. PREFORMING

HOPE CHAPEL 718 Broadway. - Symmeoscopticov of Nieron of Universe, and Twenty-Seventh Street Guest NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLINGUES, &c.

New York, Sunday, April 3, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

Ceneral Grant, accompanied by his wife and staff, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Friday, and for a time was the guest of General Butler. He was viewed with some interest and curiosity, visited the ramparts and the ripraps, partook of a sumptuous dinner, had a private talk with General Butler, and was to have taken his depar-

There is nothing n w from the Army of the Potomac The news from the Southwest is interesting. We learn by despatches from Ringgold, Ga., that the picket lines of the rebe's are within a mile of the Union pickets; but no desire to molest each other is manifested by either party. The enemy are encamped in the valley at the foot of Rocky Faced Ridge, from Tunnel Hill to Varness Station and Red Clay, which they hold. They have also a considerable force at Nickajack Gap, six miles below Ringgold. There are no indications that General Johnston intends to assume the offensive. The estimate of his force at thirty-five thousand men is nearly correct. Over nine hundred rebel deserters came into Chattanooga during the month of March.

General Sherman, having completed his tour of inspection, returned to his beadquarters at Nashville on Friday.

General McCullough is said to be on his way North with two thousand rebels, to reinforce General Forrest General Grierson, with his cavalry force, is harassing Forrest whenever he get an opportunity, and endeavoring to prevent McCullough from joining him. Forrest is said to have a large party opposite Cairo, stealing horses and conscripting men

Several hundred rebels occupy Hickman, Ky., the beadquarters o' General Faulkner.

On the night of the 28th uit, a band of guerillas cap tured and burned a trading boat seventy miles below Memphis. The crew of the boat were afterwards pa-

Our latest advices from Europe inform us that Mr Slidell, the robel envoy in Paris, made a very pressing application to Maximilian, as Emperor elect of Mexico, for an official interview. This being refused, th

diplomatic demand in writing, an act which brought the whole subject of the future relations which the new empire should observe towards the confederacy be fore Napoleon's Cabinet. The issue was that Maximilian has been advised-and is to act on the advice-to ignore the existence of the Davis government and take no notice of Mr. Preston, who has been stready accredited to his Court in Mexico City. This determination was come to, it is said, in consequence of Secretary Seward's notification to Mr. Dayton, United States Minister in Paris, to the effect that our government would open diplomatic intercourse with the new Emperor.

The Senate was not in session yesterday, having or Friday adjourned over till Monday

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Pendleton's me tion to reconsider the vote by which the House disagree to the Senate's amendment to the Pill organizing a ter riterial government for Montana, whereby negroes are allowed to vote, and appointing a Committee of Con ference thereon, was discussed at some length. Mr. Pendleton said if the House reconsidered the vote he would move to adhere, and then the Senate mus recede or lose the bill. Finally Mr. Pendleton's against forty-nine. The Committee on the Judiciary wa instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending courts as to secure fair and impartial justice, and to report by bill or otherwise. The bill making the Raritan and taken up, and Mr. Sweat, of Maine, made a speech in on mittee of the Whole on the bill amendatory of the Nation al Bank act, and after acting on several amendments the

THE LEGISLATURE.

The State Senate transacted but little business yester day, and that little was not of importance. A few bills were reported from the standing committees, and some were ordered to their third reading; but none of them

are of more than very limited interest.

In the Assembly a few private bills were passed Among them were those incorporating the New York State Temperance Society and authorizing the Children's the form in which the soldiers in the field shall vote, in pursuance of the amendment recently made to the constitution, was reported to the House by the select commitsee appointed to prepare it. It provides that their votes shall be sealed and transmitted through the mail to the inspectors of the various election districts in which the soldiers resided previous to enlisting, to be by the inspectors counted and added to their returns of the home vote. Final consideration of the bill was post poned. The bill increasing the salaries of the Metropoli tan police was discussed for some time in Committee of the Whole House, and then referred back to the Committee on Cities, to be, reported complete. The Supply so its third reading A bill was reported increasing and fixing the salaries of various State officials. It provide for an annual salary of \$10,000 for the Governor, \$5,000 each per assum for the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer and Engineer, and \$4,000 for each of the Canal Commissioners,

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The ste-mable City of Cork, from Queenstown on the 21st of March, reached this port yesterday morning. Her telegraphic news report is one day (Sunday) late than the advices of the Africa. There is no commercial

We publish to-day a map of the seat of war in Den mark, showing the position of the Danes in their strong est perhaps last intrenehments in the fortifications of of their representatives in Congress. With the Buppel-Alsen—the multary key of their position in the rotten convention system, introduced by the

Baltic and Schleswig. Our Berlin correspondent supplies a special account of the campaign in Juliand to the 16th of March, noting the steady advance of the German Allies by land and water, with the view of taking this position. The fortified works of Duppel Alson are also described, and the very latest news from the scene of hostilities given in the Herand to-day. There was a report that the Dune of Augustenburg, claimant of the supreme rule in the Duches, had been found dead in his bed; but it required confirmation; in fact, it was denied

A large number of financial projects-most of them of very great Anglo-American interest-were affeat in London. Capital, with a reputable direction, was easily found. There is a British and California Banking Company, a mouthly mail steamship line from England to Australia by way of Panama, and a great railway ilue through the northern section of Penusylvania, which is to be joined by a new line starting from the Canadian side of the Niagara river. The foute, which has been described to us, will run counter, in a great measure, to the heavy carrying trade of the Eric road, and the operation of both may result in making New York the greatest

depot of breadstuffs in the world. We have files from Bermuda dated to the 18th of March. The British line-of battle ship Duncan, Captain Gibson, bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Sir James Hope, K. C. B , the new admiral in the West India and North American waters, arrived at the island on the 11th of The war ship Nile, bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K. C. B., the late admiral in command, was to sail on the 17th ultime for England. Britannic Majesty's ship Petrel, Captain Watson, had left for Jamaica. The steamer City of Petersburg, from Wilmington, N. C., arrived at St. Georges on the 15th of March. The Hanes, Coquette and Index had arrived at Wimington.

state that a steamer, full of men, and with many guns, was cruising about seventy miles to the southward of that place. If such is the fact it might be the rebal steamer

The wind during yesterday was from the northeast and was quite fresh, accompanied with rain. We have not heard of any disasters on the rivers. There are a great which cannot proceed on account of the storm. The steamships City of Washington, Germania and Evening Star left the city, but probably anchored in the bay The Sound steamers left at their usual hour, but doubt-less proceeded no farther than Flushing Bay last night. Vessels arriving reported a heavy gale from east-northeast outside. The ship Guardian, while attempting to come in the Hook, struck on the Outer Middle, where she remained several hours, but subsequently got off and mehored in the lower bay.

The United States steam frigate Niagara, Commander Thomas S. Craven, from a cruise in search of the Italian frigate Re Galantuomo, returned to this port yesterday. She left New York March 18, and has therefore been at sea fifteen days, but has seen nothing of the Re Galantuome. The officers report having experienced a continuation of gales since leaving port, during which the ship rolled she shipped large quantities of water, which at one time extinguished all the fires. On March 24, during a heavy gale, carried away all the topgallant masts, maintopsal sheet and maintopsail, stove port bulwarks, lost and split salis, &c. She is very unpopular with most of her offiers. They say that since the alterations made on her at the Boston Navy Yard she is almost unfit to go to sea in beavy weather. The Niagara is anchored in the East

Commissioner Osborn has discharged the Italian sailor Ramondo, belonging to the Italian bark Omega, who was arrested by a warrant issued on the representations of the Consul of the Sardman government at this port, with a view of baying the seaman retained on board that ressel. A motion to discharge the man was made, when the case was fully argued. The Commussioner was of ion that, under the treaty with Sardinia, the Cou sul of that government cannot lawfully claim the as sistance of the local authorities in enforcing his decisions in cases other than those claimed as deserters, and that therefore be had not jurisdiction in the case.

A fire occurred in Brooklyn yesterday, near Fulton ferry, which destroyed nine tenement houses and two stables. Twenty families were left houseless by it. The damage amounted to over \$20,000 and the insurance to about half that amount.

The share market was weak yesterday, and there was a strong disposition to sell. Prices in consequence gave way a fraction. Government stocks were firm, however, and some descriptions were in demand at higher rates Gold opened at 165% and remained along the fractions above 166. The Sub-Treasury price was the latter figure, which was one per cent above the promium fixed upon the day previous. There was continued activity in the noney market but no change in the rate of interest

The markels were generally quiet on Saturday, and the volume of business limited. Imported goods were generally held with much firmness. There were no import ant changes in value, however. Petroleum was firm,

ore steady, with moderate inquiry. On Change affs, except corn, were firm, as were also proviand whiskey, with a fair business. Freights were dull and rates tending downward.

Lincoln on the Road to Ruin-Congress

the Only Hope of the Country. We think it was in the elaboration of his notable project to Congress for the abolition of slavery in the year 1900 that President Lincoln disclosed his important discovery that while it is easier to pay a small bill than a large one, it is not so difficult to settle a large bill as one still larger. Applying this aphorism to his administration, we may say that it will be easier to settle up its outstanding accounts if limited to one term than it will be if extended through another term. Indeed, we are admonished on every side that his average expenditures of men and money of the last three years cannot be extended beyond another year without involving the country in the chaos of financial and political bankruptcy.

Considering the abundant forces, facilities and resources of all kinds contributed by the loval States, under the provisions of Congress, for the suppression of the rebellion. it may well be a matter of universal astonishment that the war, which might have been ended in 1861, should be still in full blass in 1864. But when we turn to the present incompetent and blundering head of the government, and his unique but dangerous experiments, military and political, we are rather inclined to be thankful that, "by book or by crook," Jeff. Davis has all this time been kept out of Washington. And yet we find that by State conventions and State Legislatures this incompetent and conceited President is paraded before the country as the people's choice for the succession. Against these impudent pretensions we must, in behalf of an intelligent people, enter our remonstrance. These State conventions and Legislatures-made up of or managed by cliques of jobbers, contractors, shoddy men and office seeking politicianshave no right to speak for the people. They are no more the representatives of the interests and wishes of the people than are the little trading cliques of grogshop patriots of this city, who hold their primary meetings and make their nominations upon no other basis and for no other purpose than an agreement among themselves for the division of the spoils.

The present House of Representatives a Washington, on the other hand, is composed of a body of men elected by the people expressly to represent them, and to guard their interests under the present federal administration and in reference to that which is next to come. The republican members of this House, as the authoritative representatives of their party, have therefore the right to speak for and to take the initiative in this business of Presidentmaking. It was the custom of all parties during the better days of the republic to nominate their Presidential candidates through the action of their representatives in Congress. With the

and demoralization commenced which has cutminated in this terrible civil war. To a President scheming and intriguing for another term a party convention is a convenient machine. With patronage amounting to huadreds of millions in his hands, he may pack a convention to suit his purposes, provided no objection be interposed by the party in Congress upon which he is dependent for his ways and means, his instructions and his supplies.

As we understand it, however, there is an overwhelming majority of the republicans of this Congress opposed to Lincoln's re-election. A large portion of this opposition is drawn from those members who have sustained his administration in Congress from the beginning, and who, with unmeasured liberality, have voted him men, money, means and civic and military powers, in view of a vigorous war and a speedy suppression of the rebellion. But, while squandering away men by thousands. and money by millions, in his blundering campaigns, and while trifling with Congress, as with a Rump Parliament, he has assumed the functions of legislation in his preposterous system of restoring the rebellious States to the Union. Having thus forfeited the confidence of Congress upon a fair and full trial, it be comes the duty of the dominant party in both houses to speak, to act and to move in behalf of a change in the administration.

A resolution from a Congressional caucus of the party, recommending the postponement to August or September of the national party convention, would doubtless be respected by the authoritative committee in the premises, and then by August or September the convention will have the dust rubbed from its eves. and will be able to see that Abraham Lincoln is not the people's choice for the next Presidency. In some way or other, considering that the salvation or ruin of the country is involved in this Presidential issue, we appeal to the republicans in Congress, convinced of Lincoln's incapacity to meet the demands of the crisis that it is their duty to proceed at once to the important work of "heading-him off" and securing a more acceptable nomination. This is not the time for them to hide their light under a bushel.

The War in Europe-Position of the Belligerents.

By the latest advices from Europe we learn that the Germans have successfully prosecuted their invasion upon the Danish territory until they were stationed before Duppel, the most formidable stronghold of the Danes. It is asserted by the English and French journals that, besides Duppel, the Danes have organized strong defensive positions at Fredericla, also on the small peninsula of Heigenaes, which they deem capable of checking the advance of the Germans, who, up to the present time, have been so successful as to have deeply roused the ire of the people of Denmark. These latter blame their King for the unfortunate results attending his defensive movements so far, and urge upon Marshal Wrangel, who now commands the Danish forces, the attempting a military coup de main. The Danes argue that should this prove successful King Christian would find himself in a freer attitude towards his people as well as the Germans, and that he might immediately demand concessions which would secure peace without dishonor. There is every probability that some such step will be undertaken by the Danish commander, as, owing to the irritation of the people, the King must give way to their desires.

Should the Germans defeat the Danes in their next battle, and obtain possession of the strongholds above mentioned, the cause of Denmark would be lost, and the Allies might dictate their own terms. There was a rumor at latest accounts of the death of the Duke of ation will change only insamech as that the lesser German Powers would then more than likely adhere to the policy of Austria and Prussia, and hence the movement against Denmark would be all the more formidable. The heir of the Duke not possessing the same influence with the lesser German sovereigns, these would naturally give way to the persuasions of the Prussian and Austrian courts. That our readers may have a correct idea of the position of the contending forces at Duppel, the military key of the Danes, we give in another portion of this journal a map, to which we call atten-

The movements of the Allies have been all the more determined from the supineness of the English government. Finding that their attack brought forth no repressive movement on the part of England, the Germans have boldly pushed on with overwhelming force, and as affairs now stand they have the advantage over the Danes in all respects, although the latter are determined to make, and do make, a brave resistance. Their ultimate defeat would be a crushing commentary upon the present weakness of Great Britain, and prove that Europe is at last rid of her former supremacy. Napoleon, who proposed a conference, which recent events have proved was necessary, revenges himself upon England for her refusal to attend this conference by, in his turn, refusing to act with her on the Danish question. The English government and people are well aware of the sorry figure they cut in this affair, and would, doubtless, at all risks, go to war to save Denmark and their own prestige were it not that Queen Victoria, making use of her royal prerogative, refuses to oppose the Ger; mans to the extent of risking a struggle with them. This stubbornness on the part of the Queen may lead to her retirement and the regency of the Prince of Wales, or her abdication and his assumption of the throne of England. In either case Denmark would then be assured of his support.

France holds the advantageous position in all this muddle. She has the power, and may at any moment exert it, to force a settlement of the war; but Napoleon will doubtless still hold back, as by so doing he displays to the world the present weakness of England. Should she act with energy there is reason to suppose that France would then join her, as Napoleon will not let slip an opportunity to extend his frontier, and at the same time pay off the grudge he owes the Germans for their threatened interference in the Italian war. They forced the Emperer to make the peace of Villafranca, and he has not as yet cancelled that obligation. That he will interfere in the Danish imbroglio is almost a matter of certainty, though he will bide his time, to enter the ring with all the more effect. The Germans promise to respect the integrity of Denmark proper. They doubtless make this promise because they feel positive that France would not suffer them to destroy that kingdom.

Was, "From two to three o'clock.—"The Censtitution of the United States."

Fred L. H. Willis continues his series of lectures on "The spirituallem of all the Ages," at Climton Hall, at half-past seven o'clock.

Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch will speak in Brooklyn, in Climton Hall, corner of Atlantic and Cliaton attents, this after-account three o'clock. When the addisons.

Spirits in and out of the body will form circles in Union Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty third street, as eleven o'clock P. M. a wonderful diagnosis of diseare. Patient selected by the audisons. At half-past seven o'clock P. M. a spirit will speak.

spoils democracy, the reign of party corruption even if England, after all her bluster, were so disposed. We await with interest the de velopments of this war, which in its results may completely change the present aspect of Europe. The ball is set rolling. Who may tell where it will stop?

> "My PRICE IS ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS."-A mean, vulger, scurrilous, insignificant, slanderous weekly paper has published an article attacking the Hon. Mr. Bryant, of the Legislature, for offering a resolution in regard to the constitutional amendment to abolish slavery. The only claim the article has to notice is that it may be regarded as the opinion of a member of Congress upon a member of the Assembly. But Mr. Bryant, member of Assembly, will not suffer from the abuse of Herrick, member of Congress; for Mr. Bryant was never indicted and tried for selling his vote in the Common Council for one hundred dollars, specie.

IMPIOUS PIOUS JOURNALISM .- The Independent is one of the most remarkable of religious papers. It is full of piety and politics, sermons and scandal, prayers and puffs, quibbles and quack advertisements, news'and nostrums, pulpit sayings and dirty personalities. The Observer has a great deal of the same sort of religion, but not half so much as the Independent. Of course mock marriage Cuyler writes for it.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE .- We understand that the noble and illustrious Count de Gurowski is going to start a newspaper at Washington shortly, and that he will get married at about the same time. Are not a wife and a newspaper too much to take charge of simultaneously, even for a man of the noble Count's powers ?

LYING BY WHOLESALE. - The Chicago Tribune nust be conducted by the spirit of Baron Munchausen. In a late number it says:-"The army, almost en masse, desire the re-election of President Lincoln." What army, which army, whose army? It is a question admitting of grave doubts whether Lincoln could command the uninfluenced vote of a regiment out of his own State, and not half of those enlisted

WATER AND GRUEL DIET .- We have heard of bread and water diet as being the extreme of dietary restriction imposed upon criminals. But it was left to the ingenuity of the superinendent of a Massachusetts reformatory institution to invent a nevel one styled the "water and gruel" diet. This will serve as a diet for Greeley when his bargains and contracts under the present administration cease, and he is obliged to perform honest labor.

OLD ABE PUFFING HIMSELF .- Unale Abraam writes a self-complacent note to the editor of the North American Review, complimentary of an article in that mag zine entitled "The President's Policy." Lincoln says the article will be of value to the country." The country will be glad to learn that anything connected with the "President's policy" will be of value to it.

Religious Intelligence.

ASRVICES TO-DAY.

A meeting under the suspices of the United States
Christian Commission, in behalf of the temporal and spiritunl welfare of our brave men, will be held this evening at (Rev. Dr. Smith's), corner of Fifth avenue and Tenth street. The Rev. Geo. J. Mirgins and the Rev. Robert Parvin, of Philadelphia, will deliver addresses At Westminster church, Twenty-second street, between

Sixth and Seventh avenues, the Rev. Chauncey D. Mur. ray, pastor, will preach at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M. The Rev. Geo Junkin, D. D., will preach in the Canal street Presbyterian church, corner of Greene street, at malf-past ten A. M. and three P. M.

At the North Presbyterian church, corner of Ninth ave-nue and Thirty-first street, the Rev. Thos. Street, of York, Pa., will preach at half-past ton A. M. and half past seven P. M.

The Rev. Prof. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., will preach this (Sunday) evening at balf-past seven o'clock, in the Madisen avenue Baptist church, corner of Thirty first street.

The Rev. T. C. Strong, D. D., formerly pastor of the Reiormed Dutch church of Greenwich, will deliver the opening sermon at Zion church, corner of West Tenth and Bleecker streets, this (Sunday) morning at half-past ten o'clock. Subject—"The Duty of Christians to Follow Their Shepherd."

The Rev. A. C. Coxe, D. D. rector of Calvary church, will preach this (Sunday) evening, in the Church of the Redeemer, thirty-fifth street, a few doors east of Sixth avenes. The Rev. E. O. Flags, rector, will preach in the movening. Divine services at half-past ten A. M. and at half-past seven o'clock P. M.

The Rev. S. B. Fell, D. D., will preach in the West Firstell street Presbyterian church at half-past ten A. M. and balf-past seven P. M.

M. and balf-part seven P. M.

The Rev. C. C. Gors, of the Christian Alliance, will de
liver a discourse this evening in Hope Chapel, Broadway,
on "The Duty of Christians in the Present Emergency." on "The Buty of Christians in the Present Emergency."

At the South Baptist church, Twenty-fifth street, between Seventh and Eighth avanues, the Rev. Joseph Mc. Elroy, D. D., pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian church, will preach the next sermon of the course of South church lectures, second series, this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Subject.—"The Judgment."

The Rev. Alex. E. Thompson will preach at the rooms of the New England Soldiers' Palief Association, No 194 Brosdway, at half-past three o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

The Sifteenth sermon in the Christian Union series will

Brosaway, as fair-past turee o cock P. M. Inc public are invited to attend.

The fifteenth sermon in the Christian Union series will be preached by the Rev. Henry Kimball, in the Fourth street Methodist Episcopal church, between Sixth arcnue, and Washington square, this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Text—'Thy Kingdom Come'

The Rev. William Alvin Bartlett will deliver a discourse on the subject of "God's Laws of Entail," this evening at half-past seven o'clock, in the Brocklyn William or the morning at half-past ten o'clock. Sabbath school at nine A. M. and half-past two P. M.

The Rev. Q. T. Flanders will deliver the elevanth dis-

W. H. Milburn will deliver another of the course of lec-tures on the "Early History of Christianity," at Irving Hall, this ovening at half past seven o'clock. Hail, this ovening at half past seven o'clock.

At All Saints' Protestant Tpiscopal church, corner of Henry and Scammel Streets, avervoer at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M. The rector, the Rev. Sami. J. Corneille, will preach morning and evening.

Divine service will be held in the chapel of Rutgers Institute, Fifth avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, at half past ten A. M. and half-past three P. M. The Rev. Dr. Byer will preach in the morning, and the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., in the afternoon.

At the Hescker street Universalist charge, this avenue.

the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., in the afternoon.

At the Bleecker street Universalist church, this evening, the Rev. Moses Ballou will give a discourse on the workings of the Sanitary Commission. A special collection will be taken morning and evening in aid of the coming fair for the benefit, of that institution. Communion at the close of the morning service.

At the Central Presbyterian oburch, Broome street, two blocks east of Broadway, preaching by the pastor, the Rev. James B. Donn, at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M. Evening subject—"Light from Above," being the second lecture in the course; "The Bible, the Brok for the People."

The Sabustic school connected with the West Twenty.

The Sabbath school connected with the West Twenty-fifth street United Presbyterian church (Rev. Jas. Thomp-son's), will held its second anniversary this evening. Ex-ercises commence at half past seven o'clock.

fifth street interpression of the construction of the construction

THE RECENT STORMS AT SEA.

Arrival of the Prize Steamer Cores. The prize steamer Cores, which was captured some weeks ago by our blockadors off Wilmington, N. C., and taken to Tachington, where she was sold, arrived at this port perterday afterneon. Mr. Horace Johnson, one of the owners, makes the following report:—

Left Hampton Roads on Thursday, March 31, for New York, in tow of steaming Northerner, Captain Hazzard; experienced a continuation of strong gales throughout the passage. On the 2d instant, at one o'clock A. M., the wind continued to increase in violence, until it became evident to all on board the prize that she must cut loose from the tug or both atsamers would be lost. About four o'clock A. M. Captain Hazzard attempted the difficult task of taking those on board the prize off, which was accomplished without any serious injury to any one. Toe much praise cannot be awarded to Captain Haszard for he humans manner in which he accomplished the barardous undertaking. After getting all on board the Northerner he determined to stick by the prize steamer to the last, which he did, and towed her safely into port. The Ceres is owned by Mosers Woodruff & Beach, of Hartford, and Mr. Horace Johnson, of East Eladdam will be taken to Hartford for repairs.

Loss of the Ship John Land.

PORTLAND. Me., April 2, 1864.
The British bark T. R. Patillo, from Kingston, Jamaica, arrived here to day, bringing two wrecked passengers of the ship John Land, of Bosion, abandoned at son March 25, latitude 39 15, longitude 65 12. All hands were saved. Search for Disabled Vessels on the Southern Coast.

Fourness Mornon, April 2, 1864 The four steamers which left here at one o'clock resterday morning in search of the disabled steamship The steamer Montauk reports :- April 1, seventy mile southeast of Cape Henry, spoke brig Undine, from Liverpool for Baltimore; British ship Majesty, from Diverpool for Philadelphia, and bark Masumac, bound to Boston It is blowing a gale here.

The Storm at St. Johns, N. F. Sr. Johns, April 2, 1864.

A gale has been blowing strong from the cast for the ast seven days. There have been no arrivals from the sealing fleet, and, as there is no too in sight, apprehen-sions are felt for the safety of the fleet.

THE NAVY.

Arrival of the United States Steam Frigate Ningara.
This favorite frigate arrived at this port yesterday, after

an absence of fitteen days, having left here on the 18th ult., in search of the Italian irigate Re Galantuomo. We are sorry to say that she has disappointed every one as to her seageing qualities, and has proved herself to be in her present condition not only an uncomfortable ship, but a 23d ult., in latitude 44, longitude 42, she experienced a very heavy cyclone from southeast to south-southwest, shipping torrents of water over the lee rail, filling engine room and fireroom with water, extinguishing half the ares in the Surnaces and alling the machinery with ashes. Two guns were torn from their lashings, and with great difficulty and exertion were kept from being precipitated had also been washed away, and the ship was evidently in a rather critical condition. Owing to the very bad arrangement of hatches on the spar and gun decks, it was almost impossible to prevent water from pouring below ; but after a while they were partially covered with tarpaulins and spare bammocks, and the fires were religited. At the risk of running directly into the centre of the cyclone, it was considered necessary for the salety of the ship to try and run before the wind, which was at last done, when she behaved much better, although still rolling tremendously. As an evidence o the state to which our navy is being rapidly reduced for want of seamen, we are informed that, besides a few petty officers the whole number of seamen and ordinary scamen with which the Niagara was sent to sea did not exceed thirty five, the rest of her crew being composed of raw landsmen, worse than useless in any time of emer-gency. The bulwarks of this ship should never have en cut down. In fact the entire equipment of the Niagara at the Bostou Navy Yard is a disgrace to all connected with it. The following is a correct list of her off

cers, viz. —
Commodore—Thos. T. Craven.
Lieutenaut Commander—Henry Erben, Je.
Lieutenaut—Lloyd.Phenix.
Surgeon—Chas. D. Maxwell.
Paymaster—James H. Watmough.
Chapla:n—Wm. A. Hitchcock.
Assistant Surgeon—Sami W. Abboit.
Acting Masters—F. M. Green and Jacob Kimosii.
First Lieutenaut of Marines—L. P. French.
Ensigns—Richard S. Chew, Henry J. Blake, P. F. Harrington and W. B. Hoff.
Engineers—Chief, Wm. Roberts; First Assistant, Occar
H. Lackey; Second Assistants, Fred. E. Brown, James

Commodore's Secretary—S. B. Clark.
Paymaster's Clarks—S. M. Coleman and George W. Len-Acting Master's Mates-F. B. Atkinson, B. Megill, M. J.

Fire in Brooklyn.

ENING OF NINE TENEMENT HOUSES AND TWO ST
BLES—TWENTY PAMILIES BURNED OUT, ETC.

About balf-past ten o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in Messrs. Carll & Lewis' livery stable, in ored and the slarm given; but there was an easterly gale prevailing at the time, and the flames, being fanned by it, soon enveloped the building where it originated which was a two story frame house. The light, combus straw, fed the flames, and they soon towered high and trious before the wind. The stable of John Grant, adjoining the one on fire, was also a wooden building of a
similar kind, and soon surrendered itself, like the other,
to the control of the devouring element. This was the
condition of the fire when the firemen commenced playing upon it, so repidly and furiously did it gain ground.
The spark and light burning embors fell in showers
on the adjoining buildings in Boughty, Columbia and
Vine streets, and the heat was so intense that it
soon excled up the rain which had fallen and was
still failing. This caused the sparks to ignite them,
and almost at the same moment the fire broke out in fire
or six other buildings, and ultimately destroyed nine
others and considerably damaged two or three additional
ones. These houses were all tenement houses, inhabited
each by two or more families. Of those completely, destroyed seven were frame and two had brick fronts and
frame side waits and rears. The scope in the streets,
particularly Columbia street, at this time, was distressing. The poor people whose bouses caught fire so suddenly were driven in panic before the mercliess enemy,
without notice, into the raging storm of wind and rain.
Some women were panic-stricken, and rushed out merely
to save themseives, apparantly regardless of everything
else, and thankful that they escaped with their lives.
Others came out with infants in their arms, and some of
the rest made heroulean clorfs to save part of their
furniture. There were oryging and wringing of hands
and other affecting incidents. Meantime the fire rolled
on; but the firemen now had their hose playing on it in
powerful streams in overy direction. It was evident
that it had extended as far as it could, and that now it
must gradually give way to the efforts of the firemen.
At one o'clock there were no flames visible, and nothing
but blue columns of steam and dark rolls of smoke here
and there over the described scone gave evidence that
the fire had been so recently subdued. The insurance on
the buildings office cining the one on fire, was also a wooden building of a

The Franking Privilege.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1963, all communications by mail, addressed to the President of the United States—not written by a public officer on official business—and all to the Vice President, were required to be prepaid. It will be seen by the following act, approved March 16, 1864, that this

necessity no longer exists:—

He it enacted, &c., That the franking privilege of the President and the Vice President of the United States shall extend to and cover all mail matter sent from or directed toolther of them.

THE SANITARY FAIR.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR

Monday Next to be a General Holiday.

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

THE MILITARY PARADE.

Private View of the Art Exhibition.

Performance of Red Men in the Great Wigwam.

Contributions from the Contiment of Europe to the New York Sanitary Fair.

Hamburg, Berlin, Dusseldorf and Switzerland Engaged in the Work.

Affecting Gift from a Swiss Peasant Woman.

The opening of the Sanftary Fair to-morrow will be a great event in the history of New York. All classes of ur citizens are desirous of participating in or witnessing the inaugural ceremon'es. Mayor Gunther, appreciating this almost universal desire, yesterday issued the for

I deem it a duty to call the attention of my fellow efficions to the fact that, during the continuance of the unhappy strife in which our once peaceful States are involved, there has arisen a host of Good Samaritans, whose sole care is "to allay the pain and draw out the irritation" of the unfortunate participants thereia.

The Sanitary Fairs throughout the country are to culminate in the gigantic enterprise of the bonevalent indices of this motropolis, which is to be inagurated on Monday next, with appropriate military and civic coremonics. In view of the importance of the occasion, and the praiseworthy associations connected with that labor of love, I recommend to my fellow clatzess to observe the 4th day of April instant as a holiday, and that all business, except works of charity and necessity, be suspended.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

New York, April 2, 1884.

In compliance with the Mayor's proclamation, # is

In compliance with the Mayor's proclamation, it is probable that all places of business will be closed, if set during the whole day, at least after twelve or one o'clook. The fire insurance companies have already signified their intention of closing their offices at one o'clock to morrow, and it is to be hoped that the example thus set will be universally followed by all of our business men. INAUGURAL CERRMONIES.

The Fair will be opened at six o'clock to-morrow evening, and the number of tickets for the opening night limited to six thousand. At eight o'clock Right Rev Bishop Potter will offer up a short prayer, after which Major General Dix, Governor Parker, of New Jersey; Hon. James T. Brady, and other gentlemen, will deliver minutes. An orchestra of one hundred and fifty per-formers will give a vocal and instrumental entertainment The pieces to be performed include Haydn's "Hallelujah Chorus," "The Star Spangled Banner," 'Vive la America,' and other pieces equaliy appropr

THE MILITARY PARADE. The military parade to morrow will be one of the grandest and most imposing that the citizens of New York have ever witnessed. The colonels of the different regiments, in issuing orders to their commands, we are pleased to see, desire that the time specified in the order shall be strictly observed. This, if carried out, will add

much to the day's pleasure, and we hope that General Sandford will bear it in mind, and not have matters managed as they were when the Prince of Wales visited This city.

PARADE OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

General Orders—No. 10.

Headquarters, Seventy-First Regt., N. G. S. N. Y.,

New York, March 31, 1864

In compliance with brigade and division orders of the
30th inst., this regiment will parade on Monday, April 4,

fatters uniform, with white gioves, and overcome

Soin inst., this regiment will parade on Monday, april a, in fatigue uniform, with white gioves, and overcoats rolled on knarsacks. Knapsacks will be worn without mess pans. Officers will wear sushes and carry their overcoats slung.

The line will be formed in Bond street, right on Broadway, at a quarter past one o'clock P. M.

The field and staff will report to the Colonel, mounted, on the parade ground, and the companies, non commissioned staff and band will report to the Adjutant at one o'clock presents.

no the parase short and band will report to the Augustanian misalones staff and band will report to the Augustanian of Colonel BENJ. L. TRAFFORD.

By order of Colonel BENJ. L. TRAFFORD.

Commanding Seventy-first Regiment N. G. S. N. T.

John R. Livinnors, Adjusant.

Ew who Kirkitard, Sergeaut Major.

**E' Company Orders—No. 11.

The members of the company or hereby notified to assemble at the armory, in compliance with the above order, on Menday, April 4, at half-past tweive clock, uniformed as thereto directed, with beits, plates and knapsack strays in good order. By order of the strays in good order. By order of the strays in good order.

uniformed as therein directed, with belts, plates knapsack straps in good order. By order of R. STERLING, JR., Lleutenant Commandia R. A. SLATER, Orderly Sergeant.

THE FAIR AND THE SEVENTH REGIMENT. We learn that this regiment, with their accuse liberality, have raised a subscription of ten thousand dollars. At their meeting last evening the valous com mittees paid over to the regimental treasurer

cight and nine thousand dollars, and the balance will be handed in on Monday. This is a practical evidence of the sympathy which the Seventh entertain for their brother soldiers who have in their gallant defence of cur government and its flag met with misfortune. There was a private view of the picture gallery last evening forming the most beautiful and select collect been exhibited at one time in the United States. In was opened for the private inspection of certain ladics and gentlemen especially invited. This, of course, has nothing to do with the grand public display of Mosday night next, which, from present appearances, will excel anything of the kind ever achieved in the art world excel anything of the kind ever achieved in the art world of New York. The gailery of paintings, embracing the works of the greatest masters who have illustrated that art; the collection of engravings, faithfully, and even minutely, copying the deeper inspirations of the earlier painters; and last, though not to be forgotten, the specimens of photographic excellence which were everywhere apparent, showed plainly that in the kmpire City there is power and telent in ne way inferior to the best that Europe can produce. Of the immense collection of choice paintings it is impossible now to speak, except in a general manner. They were for the most part truly excellent specimens, sent on to the Fair for temporary exhibition by the wealthiest gonliemen in the city and country. The engravings, and even some of the paintings, were free gifts of the artists of the city to the Sanitary Fair. Of the gifts so presented we noted over three hundred, the total value of which could scarcely have been under five thousand dolffre.

Our festow citizen, Mr. Frady, the well known photographs

IN THE GREAT WIOWAM.

Department," which is nothing more nor less than a mammoth wigwam, designed to represent overy phase